

# CARTSNEWS

*The Official Journal of the Carolina Token Society*

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## PRESIDENT'S REPORT

Greetings to all CARTS members,

It feels like forever since I last composed a message to you, but in actuality it's only been about three months. Perhaps it's because I was unable to make the last meeting. At any rate, I apologize for having to miss the meeting and I appreciate your understanding. After the meeting I learned that our next CARTS meeting has been scheduled for my own backyard! Well, not quite my backyard, but down the street.

I did spend the last two Friday afternoons scouting out a place for us. I first stopped at a brand new Holiday Inn Express & Suites in Newberry. They had a spectacular meeting room, but were adamant about wanting \$250 plus tax for a day's rental. Two more places I visited did not have meeting rooms, but the last place I checked did have one and it fits our budget at \$87.00. It is not in the best hotel, but it will be convenient for us. (Writing between the lines – do not rent an overnight room here unless you want to rub elbows with the average trucker.....)

The place is called the **Days Inn** and it is located at **50 Thomas Griffin Road in Newberry, SC 29108**. The Days Inn is **adjacent to Interstate 26 at Exit 74**, and is located right behind the CITGO gas station. In fact, the hotel parking lot is connected to the gas station parking lot. The meeting room is

located on the far side of the hotel on the northwest corner of the building. It is not fancy, but it will suit our purposes, with several large tables and many chairs in evidence.

I have also selected a couple of lunch choices for those who want to continue our gathering with a meal. There is a good Asian restaurant (Thai and Japanese) a couple of miles distant and an Italian/Greek place which offers pizza, pasta, and seafood about the same distance away.

I look forward to seeing all of you there. Please mark the date in your calendars – **November 21, from 8AM to Noon**.

Regards, Tony Chibbaro, President of CARTS

## WHAT'S HAPPENING?

Well, we all missed Tony in Statesville at our April 25 meeting. Nonetheless it was a good meeting. We had seven members present and one guest. As always there was trading, buying and selling. There were stories of the one that got away, and even some more serious exchange of information. (As an aside, we note that Chuck Stroud entertained us with a magic trick.)

Treasurer Bob King reported a balance of \$828.14 in the club account. After costs for February and May newsletters, and meeting room, the club has current assets of \$643.30.

## ANOTHER (Sort of) NORTH CAROLINA NEW FIND

**Don Bailey**

Again this report is for a “sort of” new find. It’s “sort of” because I had seen this token a year or so ago in the collection of another CARTS member. But about the middle of June I was able to purchase a King Drug token from Forest City for my own collection. This is especially satisfying since I grew up less than 10 miles from Forest City.



**King / Drug Co. / Inv. / Forest City, N. C. // (three stars) / ¢5¢ (three stars) At Fount - R, Al, 20mm**

Thanks to Bob King we know that Dun and/or Bradstreet reports one G. C. King owning the King Drug Company from 1912 through 1915. But this is only part of the story. *The Southern Pharmaceutical Journal* of 1913 shows King & Reinhardt Drug Company incorporated at Forest City with G. C. King as president. Is this the same “King Drug Company?”

Probably so, but maybe this is a second company, for the journal *Paint, Oil and Chemical Review* for 1914 lists the King Drug Co. of Forest City incorporated “to manufacture and deal in wholesale and retail drugs” with incorporators G. C. King, W. R. Harell and V. W. Hicks. Where’s Reinhardt?

Whatever the case may be G. C. King was either a man who was very successful at many things, or a man constantly looking for that thing that would make him successful. In 1916 King was in the lumber business. *Lumber World Review* of January 25, 1916 reports the incorporation of The P.H.C. Lumber Co. (with capital \$12,000) by “T. H. Padgett, G. C. King, J. V. Ware and others.”

Perhaps the lumber business didn’t pan out. In 1917 *Trust Companies of the US* lists G. C. King as Asst. Cashier at Farmers Bank & Trust Co. in Forest City, North Carolina. The 1920 *Report of the North Carolina Department of Revenue* shows G. C. King with Forest City Motor Co. And finally the *Forest City Courier* of December 11, 1924 reports that “Mr. G. C. King, formerly salesman of the Forest City Motor Company, has become a partner in the business of the Cyclone Auction Company.”

I think I like G. C. King. I picture him as a kind of whirling dervish—into everything. And more than that, he’s a man of mystery. I can find no birth or death record for him in Rutherford County, where Forest City is located.

## **New Find: CAROLINA CITY MILLS 100 Still a Newton Attribution?**

**Lamar Bland**

The Carolina City Mills series has previously been attributed to Newton, N.C. on [tokencatalogue.com](http://tokencatalogue.com) (item 73128), where the

10 denomination is registered. Also a 5 denomination is known. To that group I can now add a 100, shown and described below.



**Carolina City Mills / Not / Transferable / (star) (star) / Redeemable / In Cash // Good For / (star) 100 (star) / In Merchandise – R, Br, 36mm (Dug Condition)**

The attribution to Newton has been questionable because no one has yet confirmed a Carolina City Mills there. The closest approximation seems to be Newton Cotton Mills (1883), which issued tokens, presumably early in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Other successful mills in Newton, reported in the 1930 *SOUTHERN RAILWAY TEXTILE DIRECTORY*, were Catawba Cotton Mills (1902) and City Cotton Mills (19-teens).

As I searched further for a “Carolina City Mills” reference, I consulted *TEXTILE LEADERS OF THE SOUTH* (Columbia, S.C., 1963). I learned that Carolina Cotton Mills, in nearby Maiden, went into receivership in 1928, to be bought by Julius F. Abernethy, Alfred Moretz and others. Of these buyers, Abernethy had owned stock there since 1918. Abernethy and Moretz then changed the company name to CAROLINA MILLS, INC. They soon bought other properties—in Newton they purchased Catawba Cotton Mills, and New City Mills. Another mill, Abernethy Manufacturing Company, was bought later and moved from Laurinburg to Newton. Mills from other locations in central North Carolina—Hickory, Gastonia, Lincolnton, Huntersville, and Statesville—would eventually be added, increasing the number of plants owned by CAROLINA MILLS, INC. (This data is taken from pages 246-51 of

*TEXTILE LEADERS OF THE SOUTH*, where a photograph of Abernethy and Moretz also appears).

Could this extensive acquisition of mills, extending vertically down central North Carolina, provide more justification for the Newton attribution of these tokens? Could the tokens’ wording refer to the cluster of mills from these adjacent cities? The Abernethy-and-Moretz management seemed remarkably progressive, establishing hospitalization, insurance, and retirement benefits from the 1930’s forward. Would such philanthropy imply early company store(s) where tokens could be used? If so, and with Newton seemingly the nexus location for the company expansions, the attribution seems strengthened, at least until additional research into Carolina industries and locations produces definitive results.

### **North Carolina Token Collector**

Cataloger of North Carolina  
Buyer of singles or collections  
Trader list for all states  
Enthusiastic researcher

Robert (Bob) S. King 709 Cardinal Dr.  
Brevard, NC 28712 828-883-8028  
[tokenaddict@comporium.net](mailto:tokenaddict@comporium.net)

Want to buy southern states  
tokens,  
mavericks found in North  
Carolina.

Want to buy R.G. Dun and Bradstreet  
Reference Books. Need 1963 & newer,  
1882, 1884 & 1897.

## NEW FINDS FROM SOUTH CAROLINA

Tony Chibbaro



**B.D. Lange's Bakery, One Loaf of Bread, Beaufort, S.C.** – tan cardboard, 73x38mm. Bernhard D. Lange (1810-1867), a native of Oldenburg, Germany, operated a bakery in Beaufort prior to the Civil War. It is a safe assumption that Lange and his family fled Beaufort, along with all the other citizens of the town, in November of 1861, just ahead of the Federal troops which had destroyed the Confederate defenses at Forts Walker and Beaufort. Lange later settled in the Barnwell County town of Blackville and remained there for the remainder of his life. Federal records for 1865 and 1866 show that he distilled and sold peach brandy there and also served as postmaster from May 1866 until his death in 1867. He was buried in the cemetery of the Blackville United Methodist Church.



**Costello's, 5¢, (Charleston, S.C.)** – brass, 25mm.

Thomas P. Costello (1852-1901) was born in Charleston to Irish immigrant parents. After attending school, he was apprenticed to a tinner before taking a job as a clerk in the saloon of James Riley at 79 East Bay Street. In 1877 he

opened up his own saloon at 83 East Bay, two doors north of Riley's business. Over the next decade and a half he moved his establishment four times, with all but one location being on East Bay Street. The sole exception was in 1890 when he partnered with Barney Lovatt in a saloon at 133 Meeting Street. When the state dispensary act took effect Costello changed the focus of his business to food, cigars, and billiards. In 1899, he was elected as Alderman of Ward 1 and served on several different City Council committees. Costello died in 1901 and was buried in St. Lawrence Cemetery in Charleston.

A second token issued by Costello has been reported, but has not been examined by the author. The obverse has the name T.P. COSTELLO and the denomination 5¢. The token is round, brass, and measures 24mm. The reverse features an advertisement for Brunswick pool tables.



**W.W. Baker & Co., Woods Commissary, 10 (cents), Estill, S.C.** – aluminum, 19mm. William Wilkins "Bill" Baker (1895-1961) grew up in Mount Pleasant, where his father operated a grocery store. Around 1910, the Hamilton Ridge Lumber Company set up a sawmill near the town of Estill and brought in Baker's father, Arthur W. Baker, to run the commissary store. In 1917, at the age of 22, young Bill Baker opened his own general store in the town of Estill. Two years later, he opened his "Wood Commissary" in conjunction with the lumber company for which his father worked. The commissary was located at the terminus of the company's logging railroad south of town and near the Savannah River. Baker operated it until the early 1930s when the Hamilton Ridge Lumber Company went out of business. He also established two other businesses in the town of Estill, the Baker Furniture Company and the Baker Dry Goods Company. The latter business would persist into the 1960s and would be handed off to his son, George Clarke Baker, who would



transform it into the Baker Department Store. Baker also served two terms as the mayor of Estill and donated the land on which the town library was built. He died in 1961 and was buried in Lawtonville Cemetery in Estill.

The town of Estill came into being in the 1890s as a railroad town. Located one mile east of Lawtonville, which had been settled some 80 years earlier, the town grew up around a stop on the South Bound Railroad. The South Bound line, completed in 1891, ran from Columbia to Savannah and a stop located in southwestern Hampton County was called Estill, in honor of Col. John Holbrook Estill, a Civil War veteran, long-time Savannah newspaper editor, and president of South Bound Holdings Co., an adjunct of the South Bound Railroad. The post office in Lawtonville was moved and renamed as Estill in 1892. The town itself was not incorporated until 1905. Population: 100 (1900); 1,659 (1950); 2,387 (2000); 2,040 (2010).

A second token issued by Baker has been reported. Its description is the same as the above specimen, but the denomination is 5¢ and it measures 21mm in diameter.



**E.B. Pinckney, 10¢, Hardeeville, S.C. –** aluminum, 26mm.

Having ancestral ties to some of South Carolina's earliest settlers, Eustace Bellinger Pinckney (1902-1987) lived his whole life in the Lowcountry. Named after his paternal grandfather, Pinckney grew up near the so-called "Pinckney Colony" in southwestern Beaufort County. The "colony" had been founded in 1867 when his grandfather, Eustace Bellinger Pinckney (1835-1925) moved his wife and children from Walterboro to Calhoun Plantation near Bluffton. There he established a community which would provide sustenance for his extended family for many decades.

The younger Pinckney was born on Big Barnwell Island near the town of Seabrook and educated by private tutor on Spring Island. As an

adult he had a farm growing okra, turkeys, and Black Angus stock cows, but also had many other occupations, including that of Civil Service planner and estimator, woodworking instructor, boat builder, and grocer. According to a family member, he was a "larger-than-life Lowcountry legend" and a "rum-runner" during Prohibition, "using a boat with double-muffled Packard engines to meet British ships offshore." Pinckney's grocery store was located near the community of Levy, about 6 miles southeast of Hardeeville. Pinckney died in 1987 and was buried in Grahamville Cemetery in Ridgeland.

Three other tokens issued by Pinckney have been reported. They all share the same general description, but the denominations and diameters are as follows: 50¢ (31mm), 25¢ (28mm), and 5¢ (22mm).



**Kirkland's Filling Station, 1 Gallon Gas, Johnston, S.C. –** aluminum, 25mm.

James William Kirkland (1900-1962) was raised on his family's farm in Saluda County near the town of Ridge Spring. In 1927 he opened an Esso station in the nearby town of Johnston, just across the Edgefield County line. He operated this station for over 25 years, finally closing it in 1953 due to failing health. He also founded the Johnston Hauling Company, a public motor freight service which operated solely in South Carolina. He died in 1962 and was buried in Mount of Olives Cemetery in Johnston.



**T.M. Sanders, 5 (cents), Newberry, S.C. –** aluminum, 20mm.

Thomas Means Sanders (1881-1967), a native of Chester County, moved to Newberry in the first decade of the 20th century. About 1909 he opened a grocery store in the Oakland Mill village about 2 miles north of town. In 1915 he established a second store specializing in dry goods on the west side of Main Street. Besides carrying the usual stock of clothing, shoes, and other items at this location, Sanders also offered a small grocery department featuring oysters, fresh meats, and ice. He operated both stores for a number of years, but the dry goods store was in business as late as 1958. Sanders died in Columbia in 1967 and was buried in Rosemont Cemetery in Newberry.



**E.D. Belton, 1 Shave, 15¢, (Rock Hill, S.C.)**  
– brass, 24mm, partially incuse.

Although reported earlier this year in CARTSNEWS by Lamar Bland, I want to update the information presented then. Edward Devaughn Belton (1876-1967) was an African-American barber who operated a barber shop on Main Street in Rock Hill in the early part of the 20th century. The 1910 federal census showed his occupation as barber, while the 1920 census identified him as the owner of a barber shop. His 1917 World War I draft registration listed his home address as 439 Trade Street. Belton died in 1967 and was buried in Barber Memorial Cemetery in Rock Hill.



**Beech Island Lumber Co., 5¢, Twiggs Spur, S.C.** – aluminum, 20mm.

The Beech Island Lumber Company was incorporated in June of 1916 by three businessmen

from Timmonsville. David L. Anderson (1876-1919) served as company president and day-to-day manager, his father Clemons C. Anderson (1849-1922) served as vice president, and Allen J. Broom (1860-1944) served as secretary. The company operated a band sawmill of 40,000 feet capacity and primarily cut hardwoods - ash, cottonwood, cypress, gum, oak, hickory, and poplar. There was also a commissary and a short logging railroad which snaked into the woods and swamp on the eastern side of the Savannah River. The company was not able to weather the Great Depression and was forced to sell its assets in the early 1930s. One interesting fact about the company's president, David L. Anderson - he was the uncle of famous federal law enforcement agent Melvin Purvis.

Twiggs Spur was the name of a railroad siding on the Charleston & Western Carolina Railroad located in the southwestern portion of Aiken County, near the Savannah River. Situated about 4 miles south of the town of Beech Island, the location derived its name from a nearby section of the Savannah River named Twiggs. This section of the river presumably received its name from Major A.J. Twiggs of Augusta, who had previously performed some dyke and construction work there. Twiggs was the owner of A.J. Twiggs & Son, a leading railroad contracting firm, and may have also performed the construction work on the siding at Twiggs Spur. He had been the chief engineer of the Augusta & Knoxville Railroad in the late 1800s and also served as the commander of the Georgia Division of the United Confederate Veterans. Twiggs Spur never received a post office and was never incorporated as a municipality. Population: 100 (1950).



**D.C. Jackson, 5¢ Cigar or Drink, Windsor, S.C.** – aluminum, 19mm.

Daniel Clement Jackson (1873-1915) was very familiar with the general merchandising business, having been raised in and around his father's store in Windsor. His father, Daniel Jackson, opened a

general store there in partnership with his own father (D.C.'s grandfather) prior to 1870, operating it as Clement Jackson and Son. An early mercantile directory also identified a grist mill and cotton gin in conjunction with the store. When the elder Jackson died in 1882, the ownership of the business passed to Daniel alone, who ran it until failing health forced him to close it around 1900. His son, Daniel Clement Jackson, who had been living in nearby Augusta and working as a streetcar conductor, moved back home and reopened the store. The younger Jackson operated the store until his own death in 1915. He was buried in the cemetery of the First Baptist Church of Windsor. The token was issued circa 1910 and was probably used in conjunction with some type of trade stimulator.

The town of Windsor had its origins in the middle of the 19th century as a railroad town. A post office named Windsor was established in 1856 at a railroad stop on the main line of the South Carolina Railroad in what was then part of Barnwell District. The name likely originated from a local inhabitant named Anderson Windsor, who owned land nearby. The South Carolina Railroad, which stretched from Charleston to the town of Hamburg on the Savannah River, was completed in 1833. It was the longest passenger rail line in the world at the time. The community of Windsor became part of Aiken County when the latter was formed in 1871, and the town was officially chartered fourteen years later in 1885. Population: 30 (1900); 151 (1950); 127 (2000); 121 (2010).

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## JUST HOW MANY TOKENS ARE LEFT OUT THERE?

**Tony Chibbaro**

As seen in my other submission in this issue of CARSNEWS, there were a total of 29 new finds from South Carolina that have been reported, and if that seems a lot to you, then you are correct. It has been 6 months since my last installment of the "New Finds" column, so that has to be taken into account, but 29 is still an impressive number for such a small state, and it makes me wonder just how

## Other denominations discovered for previously reported issuers are:

Orr Cotton Mill Store, Anderson, S.C. – 10¢, red fiber, (ORCO type IV)  
 Bradley Lb'r. and Mfg. Co., Ashepoo, S.C. – 50¢, aluminum  
 Abbott's Cigar Store, Columbia, S.C. – 5¢, aluminum  
 A.A. Brazell, (Columbia, S.C.) – 25¢, brass, (Ingle System)  
 Columbia Office Supply, Columbia, S.C. - \$1.00, brass  
 Holmes School, Florence, S.C. – 1¢, brass  
 J.P. Derham & Company, Green Sea, S.C. – 5¢, aluminum  
 Martin-Hawkins Furniture Co., Greenville, S.C. - \$5.00, aluminum, (dated 1935)  
 Java Lumber Co., (Java, S.C.) - \$1.00, brass  
 Langley Mfg. Co., Langley, S.C. – Doffer Check, brass  
 T.N. Griffin, Lynchburg, S.C. – 5¢, aluminum  
 Butters Lumber Company, (Nichols, S.C.) – 1¢, aluminum  
 E.J. Hanahan, (North Charleston, S.C.) – One Dollar, paper  
 D.E. & J.F. Turbeville, Turbeville, S.C. – 50¢, aluminum  
 Rose Bank Farm Company, (Wadmalaw Island, S.C.) – 25¢, aluminum  
 Warren & Griffin, Williams, S.C. – 25¢, aluminum

many tokens are still out there waiting to be discovered? If they are being found roughly at the rate of 5 a month, then exactly how many are simply sitting in somebody's drawer or buried under 6 inches of dirt, on the verge of being transferred to someone's collection? And, more importantly, will the finds slow to a trickle anytime soon?

As you can anticipate, I have given some measure of thought to these questions and I believe that there is a way to come up with some rough answers. If one uses the Ingle System tokens as a sort of "control

group,” an estimate of the percentage of known to unknown tokens can be calculated. This percentage can then be utilized to extrapolate an estimate for known versus unknown tokens in general.

For instance, I have cataloged exactly 152 Ingle System tokens from 59 different issuers. The Ingle System shipping ledger reveals that there were 74 merchants from South Carolina that commissioned the company to strike tokens for their businesses. That means there are 15 merchants from which no tokens have yet been located. If one does the math, it is readily calculated that almost 80% of the issuers are accounted for. But what about individual tokens? Some of these known issuers are represented by only a single denomination. How does that affect the percentages?

Looking at it from this standpoint leads to a somewhat different conclusion. If one assumes that each issuer of Ingle System tokens utilized 6 different denominations (1¢, 5¢, 10¢, 25¢, 50¢, and \$1.00), then there were likely a total of 444 tokens struck and put into circulation in South Carolina. I have cataloged only 152 in actuality, so that means that only 34% of the theoretical total has been discovered. So we have two very different numbers – 80% of the issuing merchants have been cataloged, but only 34% of the theoretical

number of individual tokens are presently known.

These two figures are from just one subset of tokens. If other subsets are used, the figures can be substantially different. I won't go through the math in detail, but if one looks at the Master Metal Scrip series of tokens manufactured by the Ingle-Schierloh Company, the percentages are higher and approach 95% of issuing merchants and 80% of individual tokens having already been cataloged. In the case of this series, the increase in percentages is likely due to higher mintages and the fact that the tokens were struck more recently than the Ingle System tokens.

These figures must be taken with a grain of salt, but looking at them can lead to some general conclusions. There are still a lot of tokens left out there to be found! Personally I believe that, across all genres of trade tokens, roughly one third of the issuing merchants and roughly half of the individual tokens have yet to be cataloged. In the case of South Carolina tokens, that would be about 3000 different tokens still left to be discovered! At the rate of 5 a month, that would be about 50 years worth..... Keep looking everybody!!

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## CLASSIFIED ADS

### WANTED

**WILL PAY \$400 FOR A TOKEN FROM THE SOUTHERN STATES LUMBER COMPANY OF DUNBARTON, SOUTH CAROLINA.** Token must say Dunbarton on it and must be in nice condition. Tony Chibbaro, PO Box 420, Prosperity, SC 29127, email: [chibbaro@mindspring.com](mailto:chibbaro@mindspring.com), cellphone: 803-530-3668



**LOOKING FOR SCARCE TO RARE MILL TOKENS AND STORE TOKENS FROM NORTH CAROLINA.** Bob King, 709 Cardinal Dr., Brevard, NC 28712-4260  
[tokenaddict@comporium.net](mailto:tokenaddict@comporium.net) 828-883-8028

## **SALE**

**FOR SALE OR TRADE: WOODEN "SMOKE BLACKWELL'S DURHAM" TOBACCO TOKEN WITH BULL PICTORIAL.** 1880's light blue, used on Blackwell's checkerboard. Predates the Bull Durham of The American Tobacco Company. Scarce, well preserved. Prefer trade for comparable value N.C. mill or store token. Respond by Aug. 17. [blandl@elon.edu](mailto:blandl@elon.edu).

**CARTS Membership and Dues:** Application for membership in CARTS is invited from anyone interested in the exonomia of the two Carolinas. Annual dues are \$10.00 and should be mailed to the treasurer, Bob King. Checks should be made payable to CARTS.

**CARTSNEWS:** CARTSNEWS, the newsletter of CARTS, is published four times per year in February, May, August, and November.

**Advertising:** Each member is encouraged to submit one classified ad per issue. These ads are free to members. Free ads should be no more than 50 words in length. No ads will be run continuously; a new ad must be submitted for each issue. The editor reserves the right to edit ads for length and any ad thought not to be in the best interest of the hobby will be rejected. Deadline for classified ads is the same as for paid ads (see below).

Paid advertising is also solicited. The rate per issue for paid ads is as follows. One quarter page \$3.00, one half page \$6.00, and full page \$11.00. Any paid advertising, along with payment, should be sent to the editor by the fifteenth of that month before the month of issue. So, for example, advertising copy for the May issue should be received by the editor by April 15. Camera ready copy will be accepted, but the editor will also compose ads from your rough copy if you desire. As with free advertising the editor may reject any ad thought not in the best interest of CARTS or the hobby at large.

### **Contact Information:**

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Comments, suggestions, reactions, (maybe even) criticism, will be gratefully accepted. Let us know! **Articles, New Finds, Announcements, and Classifieds to Don Bailey only! Dues to Bob King only!**

It seems that pictorial tokens are very scarce in the Carolinas. Here are a few North Carolina pictorials from the editor's collection.

